THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.
$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved lands from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA.,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John P. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864.—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA.	BEDFORD.
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.
J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best stores in the County, and is able now to offer
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,
all bought before the last great rise in prices,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.
☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 8, 1864.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3093

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1865. VOL. 8, NO. 25.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

NOTICE	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 50	9 00	15 00
¼ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines. $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

"The Beautiful Snow."

[Could anything be more affecting than the following? Its author's name is unknown, but he deserves a high place in the poetic ranks:]

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and earth below;
Over the house tops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along;
Beautiful snow! it can do no wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the Heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go!
Whirling about in its maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one,
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face, and it sparkles the eye;
And even the dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive, and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How wild the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges, like meteors flash by,
Bright for the moment then lost to the eye,
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dashing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd passing by,
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow flakes, from Heaven to Hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth of the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead;
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

A MASONIC ROMANCE,
Or the Masonic Talisman.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. A.

During the late Mexican war a lad of 16, a daring young Virginian, leaped a fence and climbed a parapet some hundred yards ahead of his company, and was taken prisoner; but not before he had killed three Mexicans, and mortally wounded a Colonel. His mother, a poor widow, but, though poor, a lady, (and why not?) heard of his fate, and as he was an only son, her heart yearned for his release. She wept at the thought, but while the tears were streaming down her cheeks, suddenly she recollected that she was a Mason's widow. Hope lighted up her bosom at the thought—she dried her tears and exclaimed:

"I will go and test the talismanic power of the order my husband loved and revered so much.

She sold some articles of furniture, and with the money reached Washington city on foot.

In her dusty attire she entered the department of the Secretary of War,, and with some difficulty obtained an interview. As she entered the apartment in which he was seated, and he saw how dusty she appeared. "Well, ma'am," was the salutation he gave her; but when she removed her veil, and he saw the visage of the lady in her face, he half raised himself in his chair and pointed her to a seat. She told him of her son's capture, and wished to go to him.

"I can't help you, ma'am," he replied, "a very expensive journey to the city of Mexico. Your son will be released by and by on exchange of prisoners."

"Sir," said the widow, as the tears of woe rolled down her cheek, "can you not help me to a passport?"

"Of course," he replied, "that will be granted you at the Secretary of the State office, but you are poor, how do you expect to pay the expenses of such a journey? It is a visionary scheme. Good morning, ma'am"

"Sir," said the lady, "will you be so kind as to recommend me to the officer in command of the regiment that will sail from Baltimore in a few days?"

"Impossible, ma'am, impossible," he replied. Then turning to the page, he said, "who did you say was waiting for an audience? Tell them I am at leisure, now."

"Sir," said the lady, "I have one more question to ask you before I leave your office, and I pray you answer it—are you a Mason?"

"Yes, ma'am," he replied.

"Then, sir," she said, "permit me to say I am a Mason's widow—with this declaration I leave your office."

That moment the Secretary's manner was changed to the most courteous interest.

He entreated her to be seated until he could write a few lines to the Secretary of State. In a few moments he presented her with a note to the Secretary, recommending her to his sympathy and friendship. The Secretary of State received her most kindly, and gave her a letter to the commandant at New Orleans, directing him to procure her a free pass to Vera Cruz by the first steamer. Through the agency of the two Secretaries, the Lodges placed in her hands three hundred dollars, with a talismanic card from the Grand Master at Washington, and the widow left the city.

When she reached Pittsburg the stage agent seeing the letter she bore from the Grand Master would receive nothing for her passage—the captain of the steamer on which she embarked for New Orleans, no sooner deciphered it than he gave gave her the best state room he had, and when she reached the Crescent City, she had two hundred and ninety dollars left of her three hundred. She there waited on the General in command of the station, with the letter of the Secretary of State, who immediately instructed the Colonel in command of the forwarding troops to see that she had a free passage to Vera Cruz by the first steamer. By all the officers she was treated with the greatest politeness and delicacy, for they were all Masons and felt bound to her by ties as strong and delicate as those which bind a brother to a sister and rejoiced in the opportunity offered them of evincing the benign and noble principles of the craft.

After a passage of five days she reached Vera Cruz, and having a letter from the commandant at New Orleans to the American Governor she sent it to him, enclosing the talismanic card she received from the Grand Master at Washington. The Governor immediately waited on her at the hotel, and offered her a transportation to the city of Mexico, by a train that would start the next morning. The Colonel who commanded the train, kindly took her in charge and offered her every facility and comfort on her journey, provided her with a carriage where the country was level, and with mules and palanquins over the mountains.

Within ninety miles of the city they were overtaken by a detachment of dragoons escorting a government official to the General in command. Anxious to get on faster she asked permission of the Colonel to join the detachment, and, though informed of the langor and fatigue of riving all day on horseback, she was willing to brave all, that she might sooner see her son. The Colonel then provided her with a fleet and gentle Mexican pony and she assumed her place with the troops, escorted by the officers, and never fatigued till the towers of Mexico were in sight.

She reached the city on the second day's battle, and in the heat of the battle attempted to enter the gates. An officer instantly seized the bridle and told her she must wait until the city was taken.

"Oh! sir," she exclaimed, "I cannot wait one hour in sight of the city that holds my son a prisoner—I must see him, sir."

"The city must first be taken, madam," he again replied, with much emphasis, becoming excited.

"I cannot wait, sir," she replied, "my son may be ill—lying in chains—in a dungeon—one hour's delay may remove him from me. Oh! I must go to him—I will enter the city."

"Madam," said the officer, "you cannot reach it but by crossing the battle-field—you will surely be killed."

"Sir," said the lady, "I have not traveled from Virginia to the gates of the city to fear to enter them—thanks for your kindness—a thousand heartfelt thanks for you and the officers who have been so kind to me. I shall always remember these officers with the most grateful feelings of my heart—but don't detain me longer. Yonder is a gate that leads to the city. I will enter it in search of my dear boy.

And on she sped, but ere she reached the gate another officer rode up by her side and admonished her of danger and imprudence.

"Sir," she replied, "this is no time to talk of prudence and fear—my son, my only son, is a prisoner in chains. I am told that Santa Anna is in the midst of your glimmering group. I will seek him and in his hand place the talismanic card which I bear—he is a Mason, and will certainly heed me."

"War destroys all brotherhood," said the officer who was not a mason. She made him no reply, but watching her a moment, struck her pony and darted across the field of death. At that moment the masked battery that mowed down one-half of the Palmetto regiment, opened—yet right across the gory field she was seen galloping on her white pony, avoiding the retreating platoons by a semi-circle around their flank—the next moment she was seen coursing over the ground in the rear, the battery in full play. Hundreds seeing her, stopped, forgetful of the storm of iron balls that howled around them, thinking her an apparition. All expected her to fall every moment, but on she went with fearless air.

"That woman's love for her son has made her wild," said the officer who attempted to arrest her flight.

"She will surely be killed," exclaimed another.

"A mother's love is stronger than the pains of death," exclaimed a soldier.

"The God of battles will protect her," said a Tennessean. "She will reach Santa Anna safe and sound as a roach."

The soldier was right—she went over the field of death and reached Santa Anna unhurt. He received her politely, and when she told him her errand and presented her talismanic card,

"Madam," said he, "I am a Mason, and know the obligations of the Order in peace and in war. When your son was taken prisoner he mortally wounded my maternal nephew, who is now dead, but he shall be restored, for I will not refuse your request in the face of the letters you bear.

He immediately gave her an escort to the city, with an order to restore her son to her arms. The order was promptly obeyed, and that very day, as he promised, she embraced her long lost son.

So much for a mother's love; and so much for the protecting arm and noble sympathetic heart which Masons ever extend to lovely, helpless woman. Oh! if widowhood be the doom of woman, who would not be a Mason's widow? Who would not be a Mason's wife, mother, daughter or sister in the hour of peril and need?

HOW TO SAVE.

Charles Lynford was a good mechanic in good business. At the age of twenty-six he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Eustace, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him but her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift learned in an economical household, under the stern teachings of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this description, as he himself found it very difficult to save anything from his income.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, foreseeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's business, though now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly, one day, she purchased of a tin pedler who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use as a savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantelpiece, so that her husband might be sure to see it on entering.

"Hallo, Carrie, what's that, eh?" he asked curiously.

"Only a little purchase I made to-day," said his wife.

"But what is it meant for?" he asked again.

"Let me illustrate," said his wife, playfully. "Have you a ten cent piece about you?"

Charles drew a dime from his waistcoat pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it into the box through a little slit in it at the top.

Charles laughed.

"So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie? My wife become a miser!"

"No, only a little prudent. But seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night."

"What—drop a dime into this new-fangled arrangement of yours?"

"Exactly."

"Very well, that will be easy enough. A dime is no great harm. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly commenced hoard?"

"Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Carrie.

Charles laughed merely.

This ended the conversation for the time.

The plan thus inaugurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those of whom there are so many—who [illegible] only but soon tire of it. In the present case she was fully satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning she called upon her husband for a dime, and every morning it was added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the right change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him, laughingly, that it would answer her purpose just as well.

More than once Charles bantered her on the subject of her savings bank. This she bore gaily.

But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her husband had early arranged to make her an ample allowance for dress—I say ample, though I dare say some of my city readers might not have considered it so; but Carrie, who was in the habit of making her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation she came to the conclusion that out of her allowance she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to to that she had exacted from her husband. Of this, however, she thought it best, on the whole, not to inform Charles, enjoying in anticipation the prospect of being able at some future time to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month the tin box was emptied and the contents transferred to a savings bank of more pretensions, where interest would be allowed.

When the sums deposited here became large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew them, and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a large per cent. Of her mode of management her husband was in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present and not having any particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which time he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income, but that, on the other hand, he had saved absolutely nothing. Twenty-five cents stood to his credit.

"Running pretty close ain't it, Carrie? I take credit to myself, though, for keeping on the right side of the line. But then, I suppose you have saved up an immense sum?"

"How much do you suppose?" asked his wife.

"Perhaps a hundred dollars," said Charles Lynford carelessly, "though it would take a good many dimes to make that."

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture. So things went till at length came the panic of 1857—a panic so recent that it will be remembered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at this period—among others, the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered.

One evening he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Carrie who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She suspected that her husband's business was affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked, cheerfully.

"The matter is, that we will have to economize greatly."

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters?"

"I should think there had. I will have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You haven't an idea, Carrie, how dull every kind of business has become.

"I think I have," said his wife, quietly, "I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind."

"Do you think we can reduce our expenses one-half?" asked the husband, doubtfully.

"I think we will be able to do so. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and will not need any more for a year at least. This will cut off considerable expense. Then there are a great many little superfluities you are accustomed to buy—little things which you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then we can live more plainly—have less pies and cakes—and I have no doubt it will be an improvement as far as health is concerned."

"What a calculator you are, Carrie," said her husband, feeling considerably easier in mind. "I really think after all you have said that it won't be hard to live on half of our usual income—for the present, at least. "But," and his countenance again changed, "suppose my work should entirely fail—I suppose you couldn't reduce our expenses to nothing at all could you?"

"That certainly surpasses my powers," said his wife, smiling, "but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our savings bank, have you?"

"Why no, I didnt think of that," said her husband, "I suppose that would keep off starvation for a few weeks."

His wife smiled.

"And in those few weeks," she added, "business might revive."

"To be sure," said her husband. "Well, I guess it will be all right—I will try not to trouble myself about it any longer."

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford gave expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work he had been able to secure, failed and he found himself without work of any kind, thrown back upon his own resources.

[illegible] unexpected when it really did come upon him, and again he returned home in a fit of discouragement. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had come upon them.

"And the worst of it is," he added, "there will be no better times till spring."

"Do you think that the business will revive then?"

"It must by that time. But there are five or six months between. I do not know how we are going to live during that time."

"I do," replied his wife, quietly.

"You!" exclaimed her husband in surprise.

"Yes, your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollas a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months on two hundred and fifty dollars."

"Yes, certainly, but where is that money to come from? I don't want to get in debt, and if I did I should not know where to borrow."

"Fortunately, there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem to forget our little savings bank."

"But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?" he asked in surprise.

"Yes, and six hundred more," said his wife.

"Impossible!"

"Wait a minute and I'll prove it."

Caroline withdrew a moment, and reappeared with several certificates of bank and railroad shares, amounting to eight hundred dollars and a book in which the balance was deposited to her credit.

"Are you sure you haven't had a legacy?" demanded Charles in amazement.—"Surely a dime a day would not produce this."

"No, but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles that we can ward off starvation for a time."

"All this I owe to your prudence," said Charles, gratefully. "How can I repay you?"

Charles Lynford remained out of employment some months. But in spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was once more in receipt of his old income. More than two-thirds of the fund was still left, and henceforth Charles was not less assiduous than his wife in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank stands on the mantel-piece, and never fails to receive a deposit daily.

ARMS LOST IN BATTLE.

That a raw soldier, in the excitement and agitation of a battle, may fail to discharge his gun, and put charge upon charge until it is loaded to bursting, is probable enough. But the extent to which this sort of blundering proceeds is greater than most persons would suppose.—In the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, it is stated that:

"On the field of Gettysburg there were 27,574 guns picked up, and of these 25,000 were found loaded, and half of them were double loaded. One fourth had from three to ten loads in and many had five or six balls to one charge of powder. In some cases the powder was above the ball, in others the cartridges were not broken at the end, while in one musket twenty-three balls sixty-two buckshot, and a quantity of powder were all mixed up together."

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

The mineral wealth of the United States is of the most gigantic proportions, and of the most valuable kind. All of the useful and precious metals—with one or two exceptions as regards the very rare metals, which have not as yet been found in any great quanity, exist in the widest abundance. They are not confined to one section, but extend over the entire Republic in the most wide-spread profusion.

Principal among these metals and minerals, both on account of its incalculable practical value, and for its extraordinary abundance, is coal, both of the anthracite and bituminous varieties. A peculiar feature in the great carboniferous deposition of the country is the fact that the beds in the eastern part of the land are anthracite.

The coal gradually loses this distinctive feature as we go westward, assuming more and more of a bituminous character until we find it entirely devoid of the peculiar anthracite properties in Western Pennsylvania, about Pittsburgh—in West Virginia, and indeed in all the Western States.

Thus the great coal fields of Rhode Island and the contiguous portions of Massachusetts, (great indeed, although the smallest of the vast coal beds in the country) the extensive depositions in East Pennsylvania, and the other fields in the eastern part of the country, are anthracite and most admirably adapted for burning—being clean, and devoid in a great measure of the volatile inflammable oil which characterize the bituminous kind. The large coal fields west of the Alleghenies, comprising a part of western New York, western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a part of Ohio, and stretching down through Kentucky and Tennessee to Alabama, comprising an area of some sixty three thousand square miles, are purely of the bituminous type. Besides the value of this kind of coal for fuel purposes, it contains an oil, commonly called *petroleum*, whose value, not discovered until recently, renders these bituminous coal fields of the nation of fabulous value. Inexhaustible in quantity, and so situated as to be easily worked, the Biblical traditions of Ophir and the oriental myth of Cathay sink into insignificance, and from the importance of this oil in commerce we are fair to realize the magnificence of the dreams of that poet-soldier, Walter Raleigh, and find El Dorado at our very doors, holding out its inexhaustible treasures to our grasp.

Bitumen, petroleum, naptha, and the other species of bitumen, have been known and used for centuries, but their true importance has been strangely overlooked. Petroleum was used by the citizens of Agrigentum for the purpose of light, and bore the name of Sicilian [illegible] there is a spring of naptha which the people of the locality apply to similar uses. It has been known in Egypt for thousands of years—and in the latter part of the last century two ship loads were sent to England to be used in the arts, but in consequence of defective machinery to refine the crude oil, and from the excited state of public feeling consequent upon the Wars of Napoleon, nothing was done with it. Great quantities are found in Asia Minor, and in Persia, and at Rangoon, on one of the tributaries of the Irawary river some four hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads of the oil are annually prepared for domestic and local use.

In this country the oil was well known to the Indians, and used by them for various purposes, one of which was its application to wounds. It has been in the market in small quantities, for many years, under the name of *Genesee* or *Seneca* oil.

Some thirty odd years ago a Mr. Packer, while boring a well for salt water on Deer Creek in Clarion County, Pa., reached the oil at a depth of four hundred feet and the oil gushed up in jets. Many endeavors were made to keep the oil out but of no avail, and he was compelled to cease his exertions, which were for the purpose of obtaining salt. Little did he think that he was throwing away in contemptuous disgust a thousand princely fortunes!

All through this part of Pennsylvania, and in West Virginia, the oil was abundant, sometimes it interfered with the execution of other purposes, and it was regarded as "nasty, useless stuff" unfit for any purpose. But when the time came for its introduction, and appreciation, this hitherto regarded as useless oil became the center of an interest rarely, if ever, equaled. Accident led to its introduction and cargoes being sent to Europe, it was refined and the immense, the incalculable value of the oil was at once revealed to the world. It was soon ascertained that all these bituminous coal fields were rich beyond exaustion in petroleum, and that Pennsylvania alone could supply the world for centuries to come. Thus was inaugurated an epoch in the prosperity of the Republic, that has had no parallel and whose importance to the aggregate and individual prosperity of the country cannot be estimated at this early stage.

In 1858 the attention of capitalists was called to this matter, and vast quantities exported. In 1861 occurred the well known depression in the petroleum interest, which suspended operations. If quickly revived, and the astounding developements recently made, have excited most profoundly the attention of the country. The oil is found in such profusion, and is obtained so easily that it may be years before it is necessary to employ the expensive machinery that will render the petroleum interest for hundreds of years the most profitable and safe investment for capital that can be made. The practical advantages of the oil—its use for light, for oiling machinery—for various purposes in the fine and commercial arts, and the absolute necessity for it which its use has created, render the discovery of petroleum and its practical application to the wants of life, an epoch in the history of the nation, whose importance, as we have remarked above, cannot be estimated at this stage of its developement.—*Washington D. C. Union.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : JANUARY 20, 1865.

RELIGIOUS.

A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday, 21st Jan. inst., and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday, the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

To our Western Subscribers.

After the first day of February next, we will strike from our list the name of every subscriber outside of Pennsylvania, who will not have paid up his arrears by that time. Hereafter we will not send our paper beyond the limits of the State, unless it be paid for in advance.—This rule will be strictly adhered to.

Our Franklin County Mentor.

Mr. A. K. McClure, editor of the Franklin *Repository*, some time ago, kindly undertook the office of mentor to the people of Bedford county. For months he lectured them upon their duties as citizens, but, finding that they would not listen to his sage counsels, and that, in spite of all he could do and say, they *would* give a largely increased vote against his party, he fell to scolding them "like a very drab," and, now piqued more than ever at their intractableness, he threatens even to go to law with them! The objects of his special aversion seem to be the Return Judges of this county. Read the *Repository* for the past three months and you will inevitably come to the conclusion that the editor of that paper, has *Return Judge on the Brain*. The reason of this strange disturbance in the mind of Mr. McClure, on the subject of Bedford county Return Judges, is the fact that those return judges were so obscured as to their vision, that they could not see the beauties of the system (introduced, partly, by that great moral and political reformer, A. K. McClure) which puts in the minority, a majority of voters, by the getting up of election returns which bear upon the face of them the stamp of illegality and fraud. In the last week's *Repository*, we have his latest instalment on this topic. In an article of a column and a quarter in length, he undertakes to show why the abolition members of the House did not do wrong in refusing to regard the certificate of *two* return judges as [illegible] in the course of his lucubrations, he utters the following deliberate falsehoods:

1. "The record evidence before the caucus showed that Mr. Meyers was defeated by over 100 votes."

[The only *legal* record evidence in the case, was the certificate of Meyers' election, by *two* of the three return judges. But, we presume this was not brought before the caucus.]

2. "The Democratic return judges rejected 189 of the army vote and counted the remainder, something over 300."

[The Democratic return judges did no such thing. They did not reject a single vote certified to them by the Prothonotary. They did count the whole army vote, *as certified by the Prothonotary*, whereupon the abolition return judges, in violation of law, refused to sign the return and withdrew from the convention.—Although the Democratic return judges, in order to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by law, did thus count the army vote, their action was not binding upon any person, and was not so regarded by a majority of them, owing to the fact that the law requires that *all the return judges present shall sign the return.*]

3. "When the three return judges met in Bedford to perform their duty and compute the aggregate vote as certified by the judges of the several counties, Mr. Meyers and his friends had resolved to improve in the matter of the rejection of army votes, and accordingly the two judges from Fulton and Bedford were manipulated until they rejected the *whole* of the army vote in Bedford and Fulton, and thus gave Messrs. Meyers and Findlay an apparent majority. This act was consummated by Mr. Meyers and his friends, by compelling sworn district judges, to reject part of the very vote they had accepted as correct, &c., &c.

[False, from beginning to end. The Fulton and Bedford return judges were not "compelled" by any one, to do any thing. They are not men of wax, like those you are accustomed to use, Mr. McClure. They had determined upon their course before they came to Bedford, and that was, *to leave the counting of the army vote of Bedford county, to a committee raised by the House, according to law, upon a petition praying for an investigation of the right to seats in that body, of the persons whom they should return as elected.* They had before them no *return* of the army vote of Bedford county; because, to constitute a *return*, all the return judges present must sign it, and in this case nearly one-half of them had not signed it. Nor did they deem it lawful and right to give the certificate of election to persons, who according to the *returns* before them, had not received the highest number of votes, simply because it was claimed that those persons had received votes not computed in the county returns. This they regarded, as before stated, as a subject for investigation upon a petition for contest. Hence, they gave certificates of election to Meyers and Findlay, they having, according to the *returns* before them, received, respectively, the highest number of votes. As to the "manipulation," of which Mr. McClure speaks, we would just say that we have not been under his mentorship quite long enough to understand what that means. It is an old and true aphorism, that "Every fox smells his own hole."]

Mr. McClure says we "err grievously" when we declare that he has been "employed in attacks upon" us. Well, perhaps, we were mistaken. As Mr. McClure is only our mentor, his styling us "traitor," copperhead," "guilty of fraud," etc., etc., may have been "kindly purposed." Doubtless, he intended his objurgations, in this regard, as entirely didactic and for our special good. At any rate, we shall try very hard to regard the matter in that light. Will not our most kind moral and political mentor condescend soon to refresh us again with one of his sublime homilies on the duties of Return Judges?

A Convention of Publishers.

Gold has declined, but the price of printing paper is still increasing. Rags command no higher price than they did when paper was 18 cents per pound, yet the latter article is now 28 to 30. These facts show conclusively that the manufacturers of printing paper have entered into a combination for the purpose of speculation. If that combination can be maintained, the price of printing paper will, doubtless, be increased to such a figure that the subscription price of newspapers will soon operate as a prohibitory tariff upon their circulation. Now, this movement on the part of the paper manufacturers can and should be checked.—There is, at present, a proposition before congress to repeal the duty on paper, so long as the rate of exchange between the United States and Europe, exceeds a certain per centum.—This measure should be pressed through by all means. A convention of publishers should assemble and take such measures as would induce members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the duty. Every editor should make the support of this bill one of the conditions of his support of members for re-election.—As there is no time to be lost in acting upon this subject, we append the following call for a publishers' convention, suggested by a number of gentlemen connected with the press, with the request that our exchanges throughout the state, copy and call attention to it:

CONVENTION OF PUBLISHERS.

A convention of publishers will be held at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, FEB. 9TH, 1865, for the purpse of petitioning Congress in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, and of taking such other action as may be deemed beneficial to the business of printers and publishers. The publishers of the state, are respectfully requested to attend.

☞A correspondent of the Franklin *Repository* talks about having a law passed to reach the cases of "Return Judges" who [illegible] made the instruments of fraud, in this district. Very well. If Mentor McClure can't keep the morals of Bedford county in order, without the passage of *ex post facto* laws, let him have them, by all means. We hope, moreover, that he will have a section inserted in the proposed law, enlarging his mentorial jurisdiction, so that it may include the place of residence of the Somerset county Congressional Return Judge, who, in violation of his "oath and the law," refused to make the return of Somerset county to the meeting of the Congressional Return Judges. Come on with your *ex post factos*, and your prosecutions, Mr. McClure. There are a few abolition return judges and election boards in this neighborhood that will not thank you much for them, by the time *we* get through with them.

☞The last Franklin *Repository* contains a delectable letter from Harrisburg, signed "Horace," which stealthily advocates a change of venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rev. W. V. Gotwalt, now in the Quarter Sessions of Adams county. Rev. Gotwalt is charged with the seduction of Miss Walter, "a clear, bright and highly respected young lady," as "Horace" is bound to confess, and it is feared that he may be convicted by an Adams county jury. Of course, our mentor of the *Repository* must take sides with the preacher, because, forsooth, he is a prominent Abolitionist, whilst the lady's friends are Democrats. It would never do to let one of the bloody war-howlers get into the clutches of the law. Oh, no! That would have a very demoralizing tendency. Why, people might even lose confidence in the preacher's honesty as a politician.

☞The *Patriot & Union* complains that some of its exchanges copy its articles without credit and at the same time "puff" other newspapers. The complaint is a just one. The *Patriot & Union* is the central organ of the Democracy of this State, is a good paper and should be sustained. We have but one fault to find with the management of that paper, and that is, that it permits the Harrisburg *Telegraph* to outstrip it in circulation on the railroads and through the hands of news dealers. Democrats, when traveling, would like to buy Democratic papers, but when none are to be had, they are compelled to resort to the enemy's journals for the news. The injury done to the cause, in this way, is incalculable.

DEATH OF MAJ. W. W. ANDERSON.—We learn with profound regret, that Maj. W. W. Anderson, 20th Pa. Cavalry, and a citizen of this place, was fatally injured, a few days ago, by being thrown from his horse. The news of his death was telegraphed here, on Tuesday evening last, and shaded with sorrow the face of many who had known, respected and loved the gallant young soldier

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Good—the sleighing.

☞Better—a nice, warm room.

☞Howling—the winds and the Abolition editors of this Legislative district.

☞Piercing—the cold and the "sarkasm" of the Somerset *Herald*.

☞Ended—the war, by Lincoln's re-election! Don't you dare to doubt it, Copperheads!

☞The *Tribune* favors extension of suffrage to negroes—the Times favors taking it from "ignorant white men." The world moves.

☞Coercion of states is the extinction of the vital principle of all Republican Government.—*Edward Everett.*

☞F. P. Blair, Sr., and Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, have gone to Richmond, it is thought, on a peace mission. May they succeed is our earnest prayer.

☞The Philadelphia *Press* offers to pay $10,000 to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, if the *Inquirer*, of that city, can show that it has half the circulation it claims to have.

☞Gen. Butler has been removed. We presume all the dogs in the South have been killed, the women put to their "avocations," and that no elections are to be held soon in New York city.

☞The House has refused to invite the clergy of Harrisburg to open its daily sessions with prayer. Well, what was the use? Haven't they got right among them, the great mentor, McClure?

☞General Ord, successor to Gen. Butler, is said to be a good general, but he is not so generally respected as the General Ord-er by which he was placed in command. (Put him down for trial!)

☞Barnum has on exhibition the "back-bone of the rebellion." It exhibits marks of having been broken in about five hundred different places. The marrow's all out of it—supposed to have been put in pickle in the Virginia Saltworks.

☞Dr. Jos. Keeffe has opened an office next door to the tailoring establishment of Mr. John Boor, on West Pitt St. The Doctor served gallantly, for three years, in the army, and now returns to the practice of his profession. We wish him success.

☞Quite a number of sleighing parties have recently "come off." Some of the young folks with a sufficient sprinkle of "old chaps," to take care of them, made a raid into Schellsburg, one night last week, and were excellently entertained at Judge Snively's.

☞Flour $12.00 per barrel, pork 16 cents per pound, wood $6.00 per cord and the "Bedford Gazette" still at $2.00 per annum. We'll try to stand it till the first of February next, when we shall have "to strike for higher wages."

☞Court will begin on the thirteenth of next month. We hope every [illegible] time will be prepared to pay the printer. By the way, speaking of court, reminds us that an *attachment* was served on us, a few days ago, by a lawyer who, we thought, hadn't the least attachment in the world for us!

☞A State convention of newspaper publishers, was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th inst., at which it was agreed to memorialize Congress and the Legislature for a reduction of the duty on foreign paper, and to raise the price of all weekly newspapers to two dollars and a half per year. Sensible printers, those Buckeyes!

☞The New York papers say that the sleighing in that city, during the past week, was good. The Tribune says "it was an honest northern snow storm," they had. We presume the snow was black, since Greely admired it so much, or that Old Abe has made special arrangements with the "clerk of the weather," in regard to the squall, since it was an "honest" storm!

☞We have from the start denounced the action of the return judges in violation of their oaths and the law.—*Franklin Repository.*

No, you didn't. You never said one word about the Somerset county congressional return judge, who refused to meet with the remainder of the return judges, and by whose violation of law, the Governor was prevented from proclaiming the election of a member of Congress for this district. Let us hear from you in regard to this particular case.

A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages and a beautiful illustrated Cover. It contains Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales—Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with ETHNOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PSYCHOLOGY. No. 1. Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cents a Number, or $2.00 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

PUB. DOCS.—We are under obligation to Hon. A. H. Coffroth, M. C., Hon. G. W. Householder, State Senate, and M. A. Ross, Esq., H. R., for a number of valuable public documents.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT.—The distinguished orator, Edward Everett, died at his residence, in Boston, on Sunday morning last. Mr. Everett's death will be mourned as a severe loss to the country.

☞Don't read this line.

THE WAR.

Beverly, West Virginia, was captured a few days ago, by the rebel General Rosser, who took 400 Federal prisoners. Colonel Moseby, the guerrilla chief, is said to be recovering from the wound which he recently received. Gen. Butler has been removed and ordered to report to Lowell, Mass. His failure at Wilmington, is assigned as the reason of his removal. He never was anything but a humbug, (like the remainder of the office-hunting traitors who went over to abolitionism) and we rejoice that he has at last found his level. Gen. Ord succeeds him.

LATER.—There is a report current that Fort Fisher has fallen. We cannot vouch for its correctness. There is also a rumor of a federal victory in South Carolina, resulting in the capture of 1600 rebel prisoners.

Letter from Missouri.

We received, a few weeks since, the subjoined letter, written by a former citizen of this town, but a number of years a resident of St. Josephs, Mo. The letter was intended for publication prior to the late presidential election, but as we did not receive it until after that period, we have held it over until the present time. We now give place to it, for the purpose of showing our readers how the election was carried in Missouri, by the Abolitionists:

St. Josephs, Mo., Oct. 25, 1864.

ED. GAZETTE:

Although a small city in the far west, "St. Jo." has been and is yet the theatre of some important events tending to show the manner in which the Presidential campaign is to be conducted, in Missouri; and the Democratic party in the free north, will do well to "make a note on't" against a future day of reckoning.

Nothing daunted by the disgraceful riot at the McClellan meeting in St. Louis, a meeting was announced by the Democratic State Central Committee to be held in St. Jo., on the evening of the 4th of Oct., at which the Hon. Thos. L. Price, our candidate for Governor, and other prominent Democrats were expected to speak. Accordingly arrangements were made by the McClellan Club to have the meeting conducted in an orderly manner, military protection being promised by the officer commanding this post, to prevent any riotous demonstration on the part of the abolitionists, so hard is it in this *redeemed* and *regenerated* State of Missouri, for any man opposed to this wicked and corrupt administration, to exercise the right of free speech, without putting his life in peril.

Feeling secure in these promises, in spite of the declarations of many of the leading shoddyites, during the day, that the "meeting would be broken up," Price would not be allowed to speak, &c., &c., the hall was opened at the appointed hour and was soon filled with citizens and soldiers.

General Price was introduced and commenced his speech by a declaration of his own unswerving fidelity to the Union. He stated that he was a better unionist than Mr. Lincoln and gave as proof, Mr. Lincoln's declaration in Congress, a few years ago, that *if a State felt aggrieved it had a perfect right to withdraw from the Union*, a doctrine which he (Price) never could assent to. Here the shoddyites interrupted him with groans and hisses that would have disgraced Bedlam itself, mingled with cries of "shoot him," "kill him," "put him out," &c., which rendered speaking, as well as hearing, utterly impossible. Efforts were made by several gentlemen present to calm the excitement, and obtain a hearing for General Price, but all to no purpose, and amid renewed shrieks and groans and violent threats to shoot him if he attempted to speak, the meeting broke up in the wildest confusion, but with no effort on the part of the authorities, either civil or military, (both of which were represented there) to quell the mob or secure to Gen. Price that freedom of speech which was once the boasted right of every American citizen.

And for what was all this done? Certainly from no doubt of Gen. Price's loyalty, for from the commencement of the rebellion he has been one of the staunchest and truest Union men in Missouri, and for two years a Brigadier General in the Federal Army, and these facts are well known in North West Missouri, and are even admitted by some of the Jacobin leaders; therefore no charge of disloyalty can be assigned as the cause, but the reflecting man sees in it but the beginning of the end—a system of violence and intimidation to be carried on throughout the State wherever there are armed men to do the work, thus hoping to secure by force and fraud what they cannot do by legal voting, viz: carry the State for Lincoln.

A significant fact in connection with this affair was, that most of the abolition office-holders, and leading men, Postmaster, Editors, Deputy Collector and Indian Agent were in attendance at the ill-fated meeting, while the whole *posse* of candidates and aspirants for offices, both military and civil, under the present administration were observed to be circulating freely, and some of them urging the mob to deeds of violence. If the people of the north could only have a faint idea of the sufferings of their friends in the border States, they would rise up *en masse* and assist in relieving them from worse than egyptian bondage.

If the shoddyites get a majority in North West Missouri, let it be remembered that Democratic meetings were broken up throughout the State by mobs of armed men. Democrats have been subjected to all manner of insults and threats of violence for attempting to speak, while the Jacobin journals have openly counselled their minions to commit these outrages, if the Democrats attempted to hold meetings.

I was told by a Union Leaguer a day or two ago, that in Nodaway county there were about 200 McClellan men, but *not one* of them would be allowed to cast a vote. If they attempted to exercise this Constitutional privilege, they would be driven from the country. Is this a free country?

Gen. McClellan has many warm friends in this part of the country, as we should prove on the 8th of November, could we have anything like a fair election, but from present indications it is be to but a repetition of the last two years experience, a *ballot box hedged in with bayonets.* But a party which seeks to force itself into power by trampling down all law and order, and committing acts of tyranny that would disgrace barbarians, forgets that inherent love of justice which is characteristic of the American people, or at least that portion of them in whom the capacity for bribery and greed for office, has not overpowered all sense of honor and decency,

I am glad to hear that old Bedford county has done so nobly. In fact every county in the State did well, with two, or three exceptions, and I look for still greater gains in November.

The election in Indiana was a farce. The voting in Indianapolis throws in the shade the voters in Kickapoo, Kansas, in 1856, where 40 men cast about 600 votes. Twenty thousand men were sent home to vote and to drive Democratic voters from the polls. They were not distributed well, but were sent to the capital and to the most accessible towns and cities in the several Congressional districts; consequently, notwithstanding the large Abolition majority in the State, the Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature, the Senate by 5 and the House by 4 majority. An artillery company from Indiana, stationed near Nashville, Tenn., is composed of 115 men—65 Republicans and 50 Democrats. The Republicans only were furloughed to come home and vote. This was certified to by officers of the company. Thus can Lincoln be re-elected and thus alone.

Yours,
KEYSTONE.

General News.

We are now informed that the various peace rumors that have been set afloat recently at Washington are without the slightest foundation in fact. The denial however is too sweeping; for it is certainly true that Mr. F. P. Blair left for Richmond. It is now stated in the correspondence of the New York *Times* that he has already returned to Washington. If he succeeded in reaching Richmond, as it has been positively asserted he did, his sojourn in that Capital must have been a brief one. Gen. Singleton also left on a similar errand; but of him we hear nothing. It is to be presumed therefore that he has not yet got back.

A curious and suggestive illustration of the manner in which statements made in the journals of the South are perverted to serve a temporary use at the North, will be found in an extract from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th inst. It will be remembered that the *Enquirer* was cited as authority for the fact that a call had been made at the South for a convention of the States with a view to revolutionize the revolution, depose Mr. Davis, &c., &c. It now appears that some one of the Virginia papers opposed to Mr. Davis did really call for a Convention of the States; but with the sole object of charging the Executive. The *Enquirer*, in denouncing the call, prefaces its comments by remarking that as Secretary Seward made use of the editorials of the Richmond papers in his despatches, it would not at all surprise the Southern public to learn that he had announced in his despatches to Europe the final caving in of the rebellion, and had cited this call for a convention as foreshadowing a design to revolutionize the revolution, depose Mr. Davis, wipe out Congress, appoint a Dictator, and perhaps to surrender to the enemy. It was upon this theory, started by the *Enquirer*, as to what Mr. Seward might do, that the story was founded which ascribed a counter-revolutionary design to the Southern people.

The Savannah *Republican*, a paper published under the auspices of Gen. Sherman, states that several of the counties in Georgia have recently held elections, and have declared by overwhelming majorities in favor of a return to the Union. These loyal counties are said to be arming to protect themselves against attack from those who still support the Confederacy. Moreover, it is alleged that no less a personage than Governor Brown is the principal prompter of the reactionary movement. It is proper to say that not much credence is given to the story at the North, where it is classed among the revelations that are labelled "important if true."

From Gen. Sherman we have nothing of any moment. A portion of his forces were in the vicinity of Hardeeville, on the causeway, between Savannah and Charleston, and another portion of them had been sent by water to Beaufort, to co-operate with Foster's column from that point.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Gen. Grierson's Raid.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—The following further particulars of the recent raid have been derived from a reliable source:

Our force brought in seven hundred prisoners, including two Colonels and a large number of other officers, one thousand able-bodied negroes and one thousand horses. Among the prisoners were many officers, including Brigadier Gen. G. Holson.

A fortified place, called Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was carried by assault, and the garrison of five hundred Rebels captured, whilst the Rebel General Gardner was in sight with two thousand infantry, which Gen. Grierson held at bay. Colonel Karger's brigade charged the stockade on horseback, and fired over the top till Grierson surrounded it.

The whole country was in arms by this time, and forces were even brought from Macon, Georgia. Hampered by the large number of prisoners, and opposed by greatly superior forces, Grierson could not go to Canawba and release our prisoners, as directed by Gen. Dana, but struck for Grenada and then for Vicksburg.

Forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were so badly damaged that Hood's whole army cannot repair it in a month. New pontoons, new wagons, and a large amount of supplies *en route* for Hood's army were destroyed in the cars, besides the factories destroyed at Bankton, containing a large amount of cloth, wool, leather and shoes, and the railroad and public property at Grenada, and three hundred wagons and five hundred new English carbines for Forrest. Gen. Grierson's loss was twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 3d inst. As the tory party, by means of the most stupendous frauds, have the power, the officers elected are all of the destructive, disunion, bloody, high tax stripe. One of the first acts of the House, at the organization, was to refuse Messrs Meyers and Findlay, returned elected from the Bedford District, their right to vote on the organization of the House. These gentlemen are Democrats and they held the certificate of election signed by all the Return Judges but *one*. When it was found that Meyers and Findlay were elected, the shoddyites trumped up false returns of the soldier's vote sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the African Shoddy candidates. One judge counted those fraudulent votes, and the House in violation of all law, constitutional and statutary, rejected the legally returned members.—*Greensburg Argus.*

☞We call the attention of Tax Collectors, to the notice of the Commissioners published in our advertising columns.

Rebel Raid in West Virginia--Capture of Beverly.

WHEELING, Jan. 13.—We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, were attacked, on the morning of the 11th, by a force of the enemy under General Rosser, and the town, and a large portion of the force defending it, were captured. The number of the enemy not stated.

A later despatch confirms the above, but states that the Rebels have again retreated whence they came.

—MARRIED—

MILLER—BURKET.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. David Wolf, Mr. John W. Miller, of Cambria county, to Miss Julia Burket, of Bedford county.

—DIED—

CESSNA.—In Cumberland Valley, on the 11th inst., Alida Blanch, daughter of J. B. B. and Margaret Cessna, aged 10 months and 4 days.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for the year 1864 are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 28, 1865, for the purpose of settling the Militia Tax, with which they stand charged, for said year. Collectors will please come as early in the day as possible.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER,
Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of Feb., 1865, at ten o'clock A. M. the following described property; one tract of coal land, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Devereux and Co., John W. Lanes heirs and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, seized and taken in Execution as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and lot of ground, situate in the town of Pleasantville, containing about one half acre, with a one and a half story dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Charles Orin, and others, and taken in execution as the property of Matilda Marshall, formerly Jas. Closein.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain township, dec'd. having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KEGG, administrator.

Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865.

STRAY HEIFFER

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Snake Spring tp., some time in June last, a red heifer with white head and legs, no ear mark, supposed to be about two years old; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

JACOB DUNKLE.

Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865—4t.*

FOR RENT.

The house in which I now live.
Jan. 13. O. E. SHANNON.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY
WITH
PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.
CRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
January 13, 1865—1y.

REMOVAL.

J. S. FARQUHAR has removed his store to the Colonnade immediately opposite the Nicholas Lyons stand. All his former patrons and the public generally, are invited to call and see him.
January 6, 1865.

STRAY SHEEP.

Taken up trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, on Green Ridge, Monroe township, some time in December last, eleven head of SHEEP, some have both ears cropped, some have one ear cropped and others no mark at all, one of them is black and one has a mottled face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

Jan. 13, 1865. JOSEPH BARNS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to report a distribution of the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of the estate of J. W. Rollins and Elizabeth Rollins, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 6th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

Jan. 13. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Niedlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Nos. 383 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 9, 1864—3y

NOTICE.

All unsettled accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
December 30, 1864.

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post-paid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

If you wish to marry address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.
November 18, 1864—2m

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.
Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64.)

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.
December 2, 1864—3m

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR.

H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—1y.

Estate of Robert Elder, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864 before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John Palmer, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit: Josiah S. Elder, 2d, George Elder, 3d, Mary, wife of John Earlenbaugh, 4th, Henry S. Elder, 5th, William S. Elder, 6th, Isaac Elder, 7th, Daniel S. Elder, 8th, Robert S. Elder, 9th, Matilda Elder, 10th, Elizabeth Elder, a minor, and Hannah Elder, widow, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2nd Monday, (13th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. [Jan. 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 11th day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

The following described building and lot of ground of James Clossin, owner and contractor, viz: a certain frame or plank dwelling house one story and a half high, situate in the township of St. Clair, in the village of Pleasantville, in the county aforesaid, containing on front —— feet and in depth sixteen feet and the lot or curtilage appertaining, taken in execution as the property of James Clossin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing one hundred acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log barn thereon erected, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Friend.

ALSO—One lot of ground with a dwelling house and other out buildings thereon erected, situate in the borough of Bedford, adjoining lot of John Miller and wife, on the West, and fronting East Pitt Street, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, January 13 1865.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for Sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Tp., Bedford County, on Tuesday January 31st, 1865, all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing 43 acres strict measure, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms, Cash, at confirmation of Sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day. H. NICODEMUS,
January 6 1865. Adm'r.

Meeting of Stock Holders.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & B. T. M. R. R Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of this company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, *A. M.*, when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

Jan. 20, 1865. J. P. AERTSEN, Secy.

List of Causes put down for trial at February Term, 1855. (13th day.)

Joseph Barley	vs Jackson Stuckey
Daniel Walter	vs Abm Sills admx
Michael Thomas	vs John & Abm Skelly
Somerset Fire Ins. Co.	vs James Burns
R. W. Garretson	vs Bowser & Nawgel
George Snyder	vs Adolphus Axe et al
Mary Moser et al	vs Josiah Miller Esq.
Stephen G. Wright	vs Wm. P. Hazard
Mary Moser	vs Josiah Miller
F. D. Beegle	vs Wentz & Feather

January 20. O. E SHANNON, Proty.

Receipts and Expenditures
OF BEDFORD COUNTY,
For the year ending January 2d, 1865.
JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 4th day of January, 1864, to the 2d day of January, 1865.

TREASURER, DR.

To balance on hand at last settlement			$3,814 72
To cash received from collectors.			
Joseph Evans, Broad Top township,	1859,	23 88	
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	16 52	
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	1860	91 37	
R. D. Barclay Bedford borough	1861	235 38	
Frederick Hildebrand's, Juniata tp.	"	97 49	
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	42 03	
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	86 97	
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	91 44	
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	67 39	
Thomas M. Lynch Bedford bor.	1862	198 69	
William Phillips, Bedford tp.	"	14 89	
Jonathan Hyde, Harrison	"	179 33	
Casper Stroop, Juniata	"	129 24	
William Cook, Londonderry,	"	206 30	
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	35 73	
John Wayde, Napier	"	419 51	
D. A. T. Black, Providence East	"	27 44	
John Feaster, St. Clair	"	53 40	
Francis Beard, Union	"	154 52	
J. R. Durborrow, Woodberry M.	"	115 43	
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford bor.	1863	469 16	
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	"	500 00	
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg bor.	"	128 52	
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	12 06	
Lewis N. Fyan, Juniata tp.	"	350 00	
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	566 40	
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	"	433 76	
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	598 18	
D. A. T. Black, Providence East	"	53 33	
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	269 58	
George Beegle, Union	"	560 00	
James E. Kay, Hopewell	"	429 52	
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	481 85	
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"	190 00	
John Mors, Southampton	"	495 73	
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	786 00	
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	597 21	
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	22 85	
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	100 00	
William M. Pearson, Woodberry M.	"	887 31	
H. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	322 53	
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	213 11	
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	35 00	
Wm. Mason, Cumb'd Valley tp.	"	100 00	
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	240 37	
Wm. Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	150 00	
George Gardill, Juniata,	"	200 00	
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	200 00	
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"	153 00	
William Crisman, Napier	"	200 00	
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.	"	200 00	
P. M Barton, Providence E.	"	125 00	
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	100 00	
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	250 00	
George Smouse, Snake Spring,	"	102 00	
George Beegle, Union	"	143 00	
Samuel Crisman, Woodberry S.	"	356 00	
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	"	545 60	
John Echart, Liberty	"	285 00	
Received on 438 assessed soldiers		43 80	
John J. Cessna, Commonwealth cases		74 43	
John Cessna, Esq., unseated lands redeemed		53 52	
On note of Mower & Tate		8 70	
On note of S. Peck		49 58	
John G. Fisher, Esq., on sale of stoves		45 78	
Commissioners sale of unseated lands		61 72	
Taxes on unseated lands		524 57	
Whole amount received			$18,736 75

TREASURER. CR.

By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors		$1,476 19
Assessors making triennial and other assessments		586 77
Expenses of spring election		218 92
August election		281 80
October election		401 38
November election		423 00
Jonathan Feightner, Commissioner		9 00
P. J. Shoemaker "		119 50
Andrew Crisman "		123 00
George Roades "		134 00
Michael Wertz "		48 00
John G. Fisher Clerk to Commissioners		180 00
U. H. Akers Attorney to "		75 00
Joshua Mower, attending and repairing Court House		56 03
Levi Agnew, Court crier		57 00
" " cleaning Court House		45 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing offices in Court House		30 00
Wood furnished Court House and Jail		44 95
Coal " " "		78 79
Holding inquests		92 07
John B. Casner, holding inquest		10 87
Road and bridge views		147 00
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, cutting wood and attending Court House		78 91
Simon P. Harbaugh, binding dockets		9 00
John Aldstadt, costs in Commonwealth cases		1,200 16
John Major " "		2 67
G. B. Spang " "		73 95
J. A. Henderson " "		66 21
Benj. Wigfield " "		56 59
M. Richey " "		11 16
Wm. M. Hall " "		10 00
Jeremiah Shaw " "		22 36
Constables returns		296 24
Constables attending juries		15 00
John G. Fisher, attending bridge sales, copying assessments, holding appeals, furnishing blank books for Commissioners' office, &c.,		150 53
J. R. Durborrow, printing		112 15
B. F. Meyers "		507 20
David Over "		177 70
John Mors and James E. Kay, money overpaid on duplicates		13 72
William Oster, attending election		2 90
J. M Shoemaker, covers for duplicates		3 26
George Blackburn, building bridge in Liberty township		1,350 00
Constables arresting prisoners		6 12
Nicholas Sleek and Mark Housare, reward and arresting horse thief		82 20
Wm. Hartley, goods furnished for Court House		7 45
Geo. Blymyer & Son " "		53 39
John Aldstadt, taking John Miller to Western Penitentiary		110 00
John Aldstadt, keeping prisoners		259 67
Sam. Creswell, stoves for Court House		129 50
John Border, hobbling prisoners		7 00
Henry Mower, papering Prothonotary's office		9 02
John Aldstadt, bed for use of Jail		27 50
Talesmen,		48 46
Joshua Mower and others, tipstaves		58 75
Henry Redmund, painting Prothonotary's office		5 45
Drs. Compher and Watson, medical attendance to F. A. Ringler		13 00
A. C. Percival, seal for Commissioners' office		10 25
Graff & Hugus, stoves for Court House		91 00
J. B. Farquhar, revenue stamps, bank note detector, &c.,		9 50
T. C. Garrett, lumber		4 87
J. McCleary, acknowledging deeds		18 00
John Cook, building bridge		225 00
Martin Hoover, work done on bridge at Stonerstown		75 00
F. L. Hutter, blanks and books for Commissioners' office		67 90
O. E. Shannon, dockets for Prothonotary's office		138 91
J. B. Noble, error in check of Reed		13 26
L. N. Fyan, building bridge		35 00
Freight on stoves from railroad		9 23
Reed & Schell for revenue stamps		9 50
George Roades on bridge		50 00
Expenses of sale of unseated lands		38 26
W. S. Haven for stationery		56 44
Miscellaneous checks		90 88
John Sill interest on note		120 00
John Brice interest on note		192 00
John Brice's note paid		5,000 00
Fox and wild cat scalps		216 34
Treasurer's salary		300 00
Stationery		10 00
Uncurrent funds		7 00
Treasurer for auditing and collecting old accounts		20 00
Attorney's fees on same		10 00
Auditors and clerk		75 00
		$16,506 23
Charges	$18,736 75	
Credits	16,506 23	
Balance in Treasury	$2,230 52	

Statement of Moneys
Due and owing to Bedford County.

Jacob Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1854		$168 53
John A. Osborn, Broad Top	1857		106 69
Lemuel Evans, "	1858		289 67
John C. Morgart, Cumb'd Valley	"		89 26
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"		138 73
George Roades, Liberty	1859		50 12
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"		47 32
Abram Croyle, Union	1860		299 40
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"		25 00
R. D. Barclay, Bedford borough	1861		26 21
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"		16 00
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford bor.	1862		111 91
Wm. Phillips, Bedford tp.	"		42 33
P. Hardman, Cumberland Valley	"		32 50
J. R. Durborrow, Woodberry M.	"		238 17
Samuel Worley, Woodberry S.	"		178 62
H. Nicodemus, Bedford bor.	1863		502 77
Jacob Fetter, Bedford tp.	"		1,003 72
David Sparks, Providence W.	"		180 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"		307 55
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"		85 42
U. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"		270 68
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"		134 00
George Beegle, Union	"		206 09
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"		1,099 37
J. W. Crisman, St. Clair	"		43 71
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"		328 82
U. H. Akers, Bedford bor.	1864		670 66
Henry Beegle, Bedford tp.	"		1,521 89
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"		912 06
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"		214 44
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley	"		813 53
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"		723 45
Wm. Gorsuch, Hopewell	"		319 07
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"		359 81
George Gardill, Juniata	"		437 41
Benj. Valentine, Londonderry	"		334 28
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"		476 66
Wm. Crisman, Napier	"		773 97
Joseph Fisher, Providence W	do		194 14
Peter M. Barton, Providence E.	do		319 25
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do		1,000 92
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	do		284 81
George Smouse, Snake Spring	do		516 63
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg bor.	do		172 83
George Beegle, Union	do		621 87
Samuel Crisman, Woodberry S.	do		1,075 95
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	do		1,145 24
John Echart, Liberty	do		96 79
Total			$19,039 23

☞ Part of the above is subject to exonerations and commissions and upon all sums due over fifteen months, interest will be charged.

Statement of Moneys
Due and owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill	$2,000 00
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners	$2,239 52

Bounty Fund.

TREASURER, DR.

To amount received from collectors, as follows:			
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	1863		$70 07
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley			92 40
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.			31 09
Wm. M. Pearson, Woodberry M			154 72
L. N. Fyan, Juniata			131 36
Alfred Entriken, Liberty			10 55
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg bor.			55 52
H. Nicodemus, Bedford bor.			69 75
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain			50 00
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe			200 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top			296 63
Samuel Bender Bloody Run borough			55 61
John W. Crisman, St. Clair			75 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier			217 28
Hezekiah May, Harrison			60 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.			300 00
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township			653 33
Henry Beegle, do	1864		600 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top			400 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.			45 00
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley			300 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain			180 00
Wm. Gorsuch, Hopewell			200 00
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison			150 00
George Gardill, Juniata			270 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry			230 00
William Stuckey, Monroe			267 00
William Crisman, Napier			404 00
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.			150 00
P. M. Barton, Providence E.			190 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair			375 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton			200 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring			283 00
Wm. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough			73 00
George Beegle, Union			160 00
Samuel Crisman, Woodberry S.			585 09
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.			740 00
John Echart, Liberty			100 00
			$8,433 31

TREASURER, CR.

By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners' drafts	$8,493 10
Treasurer's commission	84 83
Auditors and clerk	40 00
	$8 617 93
Credits	$8,617 93
Charges	8,433 31
Bal. due Treasurer Farquhar	$184 62

Moneys owed Bedford county on Bounty Fund from collectors, as follows:

Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	1863	78 82
David Sparks Providence W.		52 14
D. A. T. Black Providence E.		175 55
U. H. Akers Bedford bor.	1864	98 44
Henry Beegle Bedford township		496 32
John C. Figard Broad Top		161 58
Samuel Bender Bloody Run borough		112 92
William Mason Cumberland Valley		79 84
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain		152 31
William Gorsuch Hopewell		293 24
Alexander Shoemaker Harrison		34 85
George Gardill Juniata		30 29
Benjamin Valentine Londonderry		49 28
William Stuckey Monroe		40 36
Joseph Fisher Providence W.		48 40
Peter M. Barton Providence E.		48 16
Samuel Beekley St. Clair		47 60
Archibald Perdew Southampton		177 07
George Smouse Snake Spring		68 59
William J. Rock Schellsburg bor.		29 43
George Beegle Union		16 52
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S.		223 26
Sol. Barley Woodberry M.		130 43
John Echart Liberty		197 12
		91 29
		$2,843 52

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year 1864, as contained in the foregoing statements and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of moneys due to and owed by Bedford county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford county to the Auditor General, January 4th, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER, DR.

To amount received from collectors	$7,610 73
on unseated lands	335 93
	$7,946 66

TREASURER, CR.

By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts examined and filed	$5,530 69
Certificate of deposit from Reed & Schell	2,336 51
Treasurers commission	79 46
	$7,946 66

Tavern Licenses, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$730 00
Cr.		
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts dated April 5th and July 6th	$650 75	
Certificate of deposit	28 25	
Exoneration of John Drhew	15 00	
Treasurers commission on amt assd	36 00	
		$730 00

Eating Houses Dr.

To aggregate amount for 1864		$100 00
Cr.		
Exoneration of John Harris	$10 00	
Treasurers commission	4 50	
Amount paid State Treasurer	85 50	
		$100 00

Distilleries, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$60 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $60	$3 00	
Amount paid State Treasurer	57 00	
		$60 00

Banks, Dr.

To aggregate amount for 1864		$20 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $20	$1 00	
Paid State Treasurer	19 00	
		$20 00

Confectionaries, Dr.

To aggregate amount for 1864		$15 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $14	.75	
Paid State Treasurer	14 25	
		$15 00

Ten Pin Alleys and Billiards, Dr.

To aggregate amount for 1864		$30 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $30	$1 50	
Paid State Treasurer	28 50	
		$30 00

Liquor Dealers, Dr.

To aggregate amount for 1864		$25 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $25	$1 25	
Paid State Treasurer	23 75	
		$25 00

Mercantile License, Dr.

To aggregate amount for 1864		$696 00
Cr.		
By exoneration	$21 00	
Treasurers commission on $675	33 75	
B. F. Meyers publishing retailers licenses	12 00	
B. F. McNeil do do	12 00	
Paid State Treasurer	617 25	
		$696 00

There is now outstanding in the hands of collectors for 1864 and previous years and due the State $6,565 52

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Registers office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of Michael Diehl, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Diehl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

2. The final account of Henry Whetstone, administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, jr., late of Monroe township, deceased.

3. The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Geo. M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

4. The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, administrator of the estate of Hezekiah H. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

5. The final account of Michael Sleighter and Solomon Feight, administrators of the estate of Daniel Sleighter, late of East Providence township, deceased.

6. The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, administrator de bonis non of John Roudebush, late of Union township, deceased.

7. The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator with the will annexed of Ann Eliza Cox, late of the borough of Bedford deceased.

8 The account of Jas. Burns and Emanuel Statler, executors of the last will and testament of Jas. Burns, late of Juniata township, deceased.

9. The account of Jacob B. Furry, administrator of the estate of John B. Furry, late of Napier township, deceased.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.
January 20, 1865.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminand General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr., Esqr's, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 13th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 20th of January, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Jan. 20, 1865.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞ For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

CATTLE. HORSES. HOGS.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞ For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,
DOCTORS, PREACHERS
AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Mineta Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellent Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES,
SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,

Every style, quality and color.

BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE. Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—Cash, Produce, or Four Months credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 2, 1864.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Poplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles,

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1863—1y

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Harry is the agent.

10,CCO lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

STRAY COW.

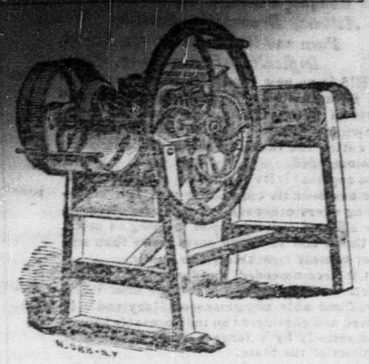
Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Middle Woodberry township sometime in November last; a muley Cow; supposed to be old, and is red and white spotted. No other marks in particular. The owner will please come and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 23—3t JOHN BRUMBAUGH.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deffebaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

W. H. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Kerns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutte

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made,

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler.

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "L. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX. FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—newly

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, AND*

NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

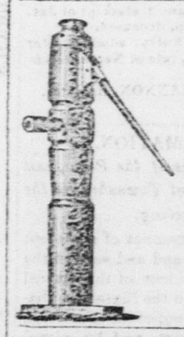
prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, October 14, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

ESTATE OF JOHN WEISEL DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and testament of John Weisel late of St. Clair township Bedford county Pa. dec'd by the Register of said county—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WEISEL,
JOHN FICKES,
January 6, 1865. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
December 9, 1864—6t Adm'r.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.
Six Mile Run, June 17.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Horley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Thoutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoneratown within ¼ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and commodious brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, W. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Francis Corle, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement.

ADOLPHUS AKE,
December 30, 1864—6t Adm'r.

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP.

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 300 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size of life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

I. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

Notice of Inquisition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed as High Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Catharine Mowry, of Harrison township, deceased, on the premises, (being the same upon which Henry Mowry resided during his lifetime), on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1865, said real estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Harrison Township, Bedford county, containing 117 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The children, heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend at the time and place mentioned, if they think proper. The heirs mentioned in the writ are as follows, to wit: 1st, Frederick Mowry, 2nd, Jacob Mowry, 3d, Mary Ann, wife of Emanuel Turner, and 4th, Henry Mowry, all residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel Mowry residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis Mowry, residence unknown.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Dec. 23, 1864. Sheriff.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE

CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.

☞Orders solicited, and all work warranted.

WM. W. McKAIG.

Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY:

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the

WINTER TRADE.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

LADIES:

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.

December 2, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of twisting clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good

COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER

is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. If not, get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *Black looks* on wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Capeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.